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The National Era is Published Weekly. on which the maiden herself had taught him years ago, aroused her. He was coming from the TERMS.

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WASHINGTON, D. C.

For the National Era. LE GUERREADOR. BY HARRIET N. NOYES.

The warfare is over, the rod field is won; Death's hand hath been busy-forever is done Their conflict, who fell ere the setting of sun. In the flashing light Of the moon that night, They were voiceless and still in their gleaming array

Whose cry had rung high at the dawning of day-Whose blow had been swift and yet sure in the fray. There are prayers of the dying borne out on the air :

There are wild cries for loved ones unheeding them There are eyes raised to Heaven in voiceless despair And the tread of men

Who are seeking again The corse of their chief in the ranks of the dead. From the crimson field, with a muffled tread. They bear him away to a fitter bed.

In the wildwood depths was a shadowy glade, Where the old oaken boughs a green roof made O'er the mossy couch where the dead was laid. With a sterner might To die for the right,

Do they who have served him and loved him the best Now fold the hands quietly over the breast, And lay him down softly and sadly to rest. The trumpet blast in that greenwood glen,

The fierce war cry and the tread of men, Shall rouse to the onset, O, never again; But the wind's deep hymn, In the forest dim.

Hath a solemn sound in each leafy tree; Hath a voice as it sweeps o'er the grave of the free, warrior true, like a wail for thee

For the National Era. MOLLY GRAHAM: OR, HOW JOHNNY WON HIS FIDDLE

A TALE OF THE REVOLUTION.

BY MARTHA RUSSELL. Do, Molly, answered a voice, apparently

from over her head, "why, ride, girl, ride! There is Lightfoot, she'll be right glad to get a mou'full of gran'ther Graham's clover agin," and before the girl could give vent to her terror by a scream, a black ball dropped lightly from the limbs of an old willow, to her feet, and, springing up, displayed the misshapen figure of poor Johnny.

"Why, you here, Johnny," she said, "How

"Yes, Johnny thought he'd come arter ye, to see that the spirits didn't get ye. So when he seed you squatted down yonder, like an old goose, he climbed up the tree, to hear what deviltry cross Mat and Bill war hatchin."

"And did you hear?" asked the girl.

"Didn't I? Haint Johnny got ears as well as other folks? But ride, Moll, ride, or John-uv'll lose his fiddle."

ny'll lose his fiddle."
"Ride where?" she asked, willing in this

extremity to take counsel of one who not unfrequently manifested an acuteness of intellect trangely at variance with his usual childis manner, and whose attachment to her was one of the most prominent traits in his character. "Where shall I ride?"

He did not reply in words, but pointed with a significant gesture in the direction of R-"And what then?" she asked.

Tell 'em to send down a whole em, and then Johnny'll get his fiddle in spite em, and then Johnny'l get his liddle in spite of 'em. But mind," he continued, earnestly, after a pause, "they mustn't hurt Bill." Seeing that the girl didn't speak, he added—"Mebby Johnny'll go himself;" and he began to chant, in a low tone, a distich from Mother

"Whist! whist! Johnny," said the girl, lay of the plan suggested by his words, and its possible consequences to Bill Glover, who, rude and reckless as he was, had always vindicated his claim to manhood, by treating her with

respect.

"If I don't go, the blood of young Stanforth will rest on my head. And Harry Lawten—I know he'll blame me, too! If I do go, then I may bring ruin on Bill and his family"—thought the maiden; and, perplexed, uncertain what course to take, she clasped her hands in dominious.

tain what course to take, she clasped her hands in despair.

"Johnny," she said at length, "I know you can keep a secret, if you've a mind to."

"Can't I?" returned he, with a quick look of intelligence. "Didn't I see somebody meet somebody on this very spot one night, and didn't I lie snug among the leaves in the old willow yonder, and see somebody kiss somebody, and never let on a word about it to Bill nor Hetty?"

It seemed the maiden knew something about it, for a bright flush mantled her cheek; and she said, hurriedly—
"Nonsense, Johnny. Come, let's go home,

or they'll think we are lost." They walked on in silence until they reached they walked on in silence until they reached the stone wall behind the house. Here Johnny paused, and saying, with one of his peculiar, intelligent glances, "Johnny'll saddle Lightfoot himself," darted over the fence, and went to-wards the field known as the "three-square," wards the field known as the "three-square," crooning the end of some old ditty, while the maiden made her way into the house.

Hetty Glover was no consumer of the mid-night oil, and Molly had scarcely announced her success in finding the jacket, when the matron advised, or rather commanded, her to

"Bill and Mat are off again on some fool's arrent or other," she said. "They may thank their stars, if they don't run their necks into a halter set."

Molly started, for the words seemed to echo her own painful thoughts; but Hetty was too much absorbed in her own troubles to mind

her. She was about to bar the door, when the girl reminded her that Johnny was still out.

"I'll warrant it. He's allers a kitein off some'ers when he hadn't ought to be. He may stay out, for what I care. I'm not a gwine

the house but women and children."

She did bar the door, but the mother in her got the better of her ill-humor; for, as she left the room, Molly saw her withdraw a nail from over one of the windows, so that the boy could

over one of the windows, so that the boy could gain admittance, if he chose.

Poor Hetty Glover! There was much in her domestic life, aside from the never-ceasing cares of maternity, that went to account for her sour looks and querulous temper!

In the capality of guest, for the maiden was only on a visit to the house of her who had been her uncle's wife, Molly occupied the spare hed-room which no family exigences could induce Hetty Glover to give up. It was quite at the opposite end of the house from the one occupied by that dame; and, closing the door behind her, the young girl threw herself on her knees by the bed-side, and sought guidance, and support from Him to whom her old grand-father, but and support from Him to whom her old grand-father had eyer taught her to look in time of trouble. Half an hour or so had passed, and Hetty's heavy breathing indicated the sound-

ago, aroused her. He was coming from the barn, and her tears fell fast, as she listened to his voice, as it rose soft and clear, to the follow-ing words, and thought of all that might be

"Come down from your bower, my fair ladie, Come into these arms of mine: And we will flee to a far-distant land,

ere she heard them again:

"The ladie came down from her bower so high, Her ain true love for to meet; And he has kissed her bonnie red lip, And oh! that kiss was sweet.

"He has mounted her on his ain gude steed, And awa to the south they do flee; But lang ere they crossed the Scottish border, An ice-cauld-corpse was she."

Hastily donning her riding gear, she stole through the window, and joined the lad, whose song had ceased as soon as he saw her emerge from the shadow of the house. With his finger on his lip, and an air of importance which, under other circumstances, would have drawn a hearty laugh from the girl, he took her hand, and led her down the street a few rods, where she found her own horse, ready saddled and tied to the fence. Before she sprang into the saddle, she paused

and pressed a kiss on the poor lad's forehead Surprised at the tears that fell at the same time, he looked up anxiously in her face and

"Don't cry, Molly; never fear for Johnny he'll have his fiddle yet."

Gathering up her reins, she spoke to the well-trained animal, which struck into a canter, and a few moments after she was urging her way up the steep ascent on the east.

CHAPTER III.

On the night of Molly Graham's sudden flight from Bill Glover's, an ancient couple sat alone in the large front room of an old-fashioned farm-house, standing about half a mile distant from the one selected by General Put-nam as his quarters. As the old man rose and crossed the room for a handfull of white ash splinters, with which he was mending the holes in his good wife's clothes-basket, he displayed a tall, bony figure—one that would in its day have measured six feet and more, though now the shoulders were somewhat wouldn't believe him if I sent him. I'm sure I bowed, as well from disease as age. His face was pale and furrowed by many wrinkles, but lit up by a pair of large, blue eyes, mild and serene in their expression as a noon-tide sky in June, while his high, bald head was fringed with hair of that peculiar silvery whiteness so beautiful on the head of age, which clung about his neck in curls. His whole aspect gave one the impression of venerableness, and you felt, at once, that he was not unworthy of those primitive days when the angels sojourned with the children of men. This was Andrew Graham, and the angels did sojourn with him, for we cannot but believe that journ with him, for we cannot but believe that morning."

Lieutenant Stanforth and his party will all be murdered or made prisoners before to-morrow morning."

"Lieutenant Stanforth and his party will all be murdered or made prisoners before to-morrow morning."

"Lieutenant Stanforth and his party will all be murdered or made prisoners before to-morrow morning." before him to the Unseen Land were him at all hours, to strengthen and to comfort, just as truly as Molly and Andie, his only remaining grandchildrien, were with him, a visible blessing to his aged heart. Oh! how many unseen angels are sitting by our hearth-stones, and blessed, thrice blessed, are the dwellings thus sanctified, for

"It is better to have loved and lost

The old dame, in the whitest of all with its border shading a pair of bright, black eyes, and a face not exactly wrinkled, but slightly withered, like a sound apple kept late in the spring, is Goodie Graham, his wife, or Aunt Sara, as the young folks call her—the kindest, liveliest, cheerfulest, most companion-able old dame in the whole county, as ready to take an interest in their affairs as when half a century or more before, she and Andrew Sat in the brave old screen, and age had looked

and sighed, Alack! their simple hands were free, their cunning

She was knitting a stocking for the old man none of your short, half-way things, but a real old-fashioned stocking; and the long slope from the calf to the heel was marked at regular intervals by a white thread-for the old dame's eyes were getting dim, and she did not like to be deceived in the distance of one narrowing from the other. It was getting much later in the evening than the old people thought, for the friendly voice of the comicalfaced clock in the corner of the room was silent, as if it sympathized with the troubles of the times. In fact, this was the case; for Bill had only stated the truth, when he said

that the clock-weights of the patriots had been taken off, and run into bullets, to supply the lack of ammunition. Every clock in the whole town of R—— was silent, save the min-

ister's; the time-weight in his had been spared, that he might know when to call them up to worship on the Sabbath.

"I do wonder what makes Andie stay so late!" exclaimed the good dame, at last. rolling up her knitting, and fastening upon it her great, butterfly-shaped knitting-sheath. "He'll get so bime-by, that he never'll know when to come home," she added, as she rose and peered out into the bright starlight.

"Don't worry, mother. No harm will happen to the lad between here and neighbor Lawton's," replied her husband, as he put the finishing touch to the basket, and handed it over for her inspection, with—"There, it's about as

for her inspection, with-"There, it's about a good as new, now, mother!"

"Yes, jest as good," she replied, setting it aside, and placing the great Bible, with its binding neatly covered with green flannel, to protect it from dust, on the small candle-stand between them; and adding, as she took her seat, and smoothed out the tapes to her checked apron—"I don't know, gran'ther; I feel kinder fidgety to-night, jest as if something was going to happen; and I wish the boy was

"Oh! he'll want to stay until the last bullet is run. I knew how it would be when I told him he might go; but then boys must be boys, you know, mother," returned the old man, as he deliberately settled his great-eyed glasses on his nose. "But I'll tell you what I do wish he went on, after a moment's pause. "I wish our Molly was safe at home. 'Short visits make long friends;' and Bill Glover's is not

the notion of her coming to harm under his

"Seeming and being are two things, mother, and Bill isn't a mind to put himself much out of the way for anybody, least-a-ways for women kind, as he calls them. We had better send for the girl home."

The old man had scarcely ceased speaking morals.

The old man had scarcely ceased speaking when merry voices were heard on the doorstep, and Andie, a lad of fourteen or so, came in, accompanied by a young soldier, in the Continental uniform, whose athletic figure and handsome, manly face would have been a passport in his favor anywhere.

He was evidently a welcome guest, and the old dame, in her joy at seeing him, forgot for a time to chide Andie for staying out so late. When she did think of it, the boy answered with a laugh, as he leaned affectionately over her shoulder.

"How could I take note of the hour, grannie, when we were turning father Time himself

"How could I take note of the hour, grannie, when we were turning father Time himself into bullets? Besides, I am going to be a soldier, you know—that is, if the war only lasts until I grow tall enough to look over the top of your cap about six inches—and so must learn to keep my eyes open in time!"

"No fear but what you'll have the chance, Andie," returned the young soldier, "for there seems little hope of peace. General Lincoln

"More blood-more blood!" groaned the old man. "Oh, when shall the land cease to groan beneath the hand of the oppressor! Surely He hath given to the enemy strong hands and unous hearts. He hath hardened their hearts like unto Pharaoh's, that He may vin-dicate the cause of His people with an out-stretched hand, and scatter their enemies like chaff before the wind! Harry," he added, afarise to go, "we are about to read. A word or two from the Book of Truth, of which I am afraid you hear but little in the camp, will not harm you. Stay until after prayers.

The young guest again seated himself; but scarce had the old man commenced one of those sublime strains,

"That erst did sweet in Zion glide. when the sound of a horse's steps, coming rapidly down the stony road, disturbed the attention of the young people. Yet deference kept them still, until they stopped beneath the windows—and the next moment Molly Graham, her face pale from anxiety, and her long hair hanging in disorder about her neck, stumbled into the door. The young soldier was the first to recover from the surprise occasioned by her inexpected appearance, and, springing forward,

supported her in his arms to a seat, as he said— Why, Molly Graham! What upon earth ent you out in the night, in a time like this? And alone, too!" "I was driven to it, Harry," she replied, lift-

ing a glance to his face that sufficiently indi-cated the relations between them. Then turn-ing to her relatives, who had gathered around her with expressions of surprise and delight, she said, as she returned their caresses— "Oh! I'm so glad to see you all-to get home once more; and so tired, too," she continued

tired and frightened half to death! "But what seared you, child? Why, you are pale as a ghost, now! What could make you set off alone?" asked Aunt Sara, as she untied the strings of her hat, and smoothed down her tangled hair.

shouldn't. But it's so lucky you are here, Harry; for you must go right to the camp, and grandfather must go with you, and "-"Go to the camp! Your gran'ther go to the camp at this time of night! Why, Molly, child, I believe you are going crazy!" cried Aunt Sara, bewildered at the girl's sudden ap-

pearance and strange words "Not crazy, grannie, dear, but I was most afeard I should be, once to-night. But they

trooper, starting to his feet, while Aunt Sara's and Andie's ejaculations of horror and ques-tions of "How?" and "When?" completely

filled the room. Laying his hand on the old lady's shoulder, with his calm, "Let the child take breath, mother, and tell her own story," Andrew Graham restored quiet to the room, and they listened in silence while the girl related the details

Something very like a curse broke from the lips of the indignant young soldier, as she closed, but it was instantly checked by the grum glance of the old man, and his sorrowfu

one, as he said—

"Curse not, boy, but rather have pity on those whom God has given over to the devices and desires of their own hearts. Give me my thick coat, mother; and, Andie, hand me my oaken stick. It does not become us to hold back, Sara," he said, in reply to his wife's anx-ious glance, "when He calls us to act, and sets us the example, as He has to-night, in the conduct of poor witless Johnny and that child

"Ye're right, man-ye're always right," said the old dame, brushing away the coming tears;

"but Molly"—

"Must go with us," interrupted young Lawton, turning from the side of the maiden, with whom he had been in close conversation for the few last moments. "General Putnam had better have the story from her own lips."
"Are you willing to go, child?" asked the

old man, anxiously.
"Yes, gran'ther, with you and Harry, any-

"Yes, gran ther, with you and harry, any-where," was the reply.

"That's right, sister; and speak up straight and bold, like Queen Vashti before King Ahas-uerus!" cried young Andie. "I wish I could go. Don't you think, gran'ther, I'd better throw the old Queen's arm over my shoulder. whole town of R—— was silent, save the min-ister's; the time-weight in his had been spared, that he might know when to call them up to will have something else to do besides escort-

DEMOCRACY OF SCIENCE.-No. 12. BY JOSIAH HOLBROOK

The hand, the human hand, that marvellor machine, is more marvellous in its magic pow mechanism; and most marvellous in its pliabilities and capabilities in early childhood. The equally favorable for training the hand with the six or eight first years. Without any spe-cial design or provision for early manual train-ing, every young hand acquires skill, which, if not common, would appear marvellous, and certainly be found impracticable at a late pe-ried of life.

As it is the part of wisdom to select the bes time for everything, it is certainly of vital im-portance that teachers and parents should di-rect special attention, make it a matter of care-ful study, to educate the hand, as a prime object make long friends; and Bill Glover's is not exactly the place for a young girl."

"That's just what I have been thinkin' all day. I can't think what makes the child stay so. But I s'pose she finds something to keep her busy all the while, and she always will when Hetty Glover is mistress. I wouldn't have let her gone, only Hetty plead so hard. It is such an out-o'-the way place too—but, then, Bill Glover, rough as he is, always seems to think a great deal of Molly, and would scorn the position of her coming to have under his the potion of her coming to have under his figures, and the combination of those figures.

The straight line, equilateral triangle, square, and circle, are at the foundation of all other the potion of her coming to have under his figures, of mechanism in every form, and of penmanship in particular. Exactness in the hand to execute, and in the eye to direct, ac-

> cupied overcomes almost every obstacle in their way, and of course hails with delight every aid, even the smallest, coming to their assistance. Tools to use, and models to work from, are the aids needed. These furnished, all little artists because in an young nands to be obtained. are the aids needed. These furnished, all little artists become "SELF-INSTRUCTORS." No instructor equal to themselves in drawing, or almost any kind of mechanism. In drawing objects of nature and art, thick around them, adding their written names, they learn words, and of course reading—written language; and with as much certainty, because virtually by the same process, as they learn spoken language, except that the advantage is entirely in favor of the former—written over spoken language. Hence spelling-book drills, as stated by a teacher of thirty years' experience as President of an inatitation for deaf mutes, "are all non-sense." To say the least, they are unnatural, unnecessary, unproductive, and of course irk-some.

these young hands are equipped for performing work of endless variety, much of their own invention, producing a multitude of other tools as prominent in their work. By and by comes a turning lathe, with their hands well trained for the use of it. This instance well trained for the use of it. This instance well are the content of the use of it. This instance well are the content of the use of it. This instance well are the content of the use of it. for the use of it. This instrument gives new passes, and microscopes. These are powerful astruments of knowledge, greatly aiding each

In every school on the face of the globe, still petter perhaps in families, boys could soon make surveyors' compasses, and by them survey their school districts, farms, and other fields and lots, as business or convenience should call for them. Such a system for educating hands, and with

them minds, will probably be doubted by no one to be favorable to science, to wealth, and to morals, and of course for giving energy and progress to "The Democracy of Science."

For the National Era. STORY OF THE OATS AND THE WHEAT

BY ELIZA L. SPROAT. There was a consternation in the wheat-field. Bright and early one morning, as the bearded hosts stood proud and calm in the sunshine, sagely nodding their patriarchal heads in self-congratulation, behold, a monster in their midst!—a monster with a terrible weapon of steel. Ragged as a democrat, ruthless as a king, he draws a long breath, makes a face, swings his murderous weapon, and hundreds of the proudest scions are prostrate where they stood. They fell, and their comrades bowed in terror, and acres round vibrated with their

The sympathizing wind collected his forces, and hurried across to a colony of Oats, who were distant cousins; there, with sighs and moans, and long mysterious whispers, he told the piteous tale

Then a passer-by might have noticed sigh-ngs, and whisperings, and condolent nods, and indignant murmurs, and bristling, and flouncing, and hoarse low threatenings, until the whole expanse had worked itself into a tumult

of sympathetic rage.

Ah, how rejoiced was the eloquent wind, as he sped with the tidings to the wheat-field. Be of good cheer, O martyrs; your neighbors, the Oats, are friendly. They have expressed their indignation; they have charged me with messages of hope and sympathy; and from the magnitude of their demonstrations, I should say that the tyrant will not have time

should say that the tyrain will not have time to strike a second blow ere the speared legions of our brothers stand between you."

The reaper heard, and smiled. He raised his seythe, he looked thoughtfully across to the pat-field, and lo! an inexplicable phenomenon As the wind had drawn off, the tumult had subsided; and as the tyrant raised his weapon once more, it was ascertained that in all those acres of sympathizers not one had stepped from

Moral: -- ?

[PUBLISHED BY REQUEST.] THE HOPEDALE COMMUNITY

Fraternal Community No. 1, was formed at Mendon, Massachusetts, January 28, 1841, by about thirty individuals from different parts of he State. In the course of that year they purchased what was called the "Jones Farm," alias "The Dale," in Milford, their present location. This estate they named HOPEDALE—joining the word "Hope" to its ancient designation. nation, as significant of the great things they hoped for from a very humble and unpropitious beginning. About the first of April, 1842, a part of the members took possession of their farm, and commenced operations under as many disadvantages as can well be imagined. Their present domain, including all the lands purchased at different times, contains about 500 acres. Their village consists of about thirty new dwellings, three mechanic shops, with water-power carrentering and other manation, as significant of the great things they with water-power, carpentering, and other machinery, a small chapel—used also for the purposes of education—and the old domicil, with the barns and out-buildings much improved. There are now (May, 1852) at Hopedale some forty families, besides single persons, youth and children—making in all a population of about

It is often asked, What are the peculiarities, and what the advantages, of The Hopedale Community? Its leading peculiarities are the

human organization of professed Christians, within a particular locality, have the right to within a particular locality, have the right to claim that title,) based on a simple declaration of faith "in the religion of Jesus Christ, as he taught and exemplified it, according to the Scriptures of the New Testament," and of acknowledged subjection to all the moral obligations of that religion. No person can be a member, who does not cordially assent to this comprehensive declaration. Having given sufficient evidence of truthfulness in making such a profession, each individual is left to judge for him or herself, with entire freedom, what abstract doctrines are taught, and also what external religious rites are enjoined in the religion of Christ. No precise theological dogmas, ordinances, or ceremonies, are pre-scribed or prohibited. In such matters all the members are free, with mutual love and toler-ation, to follow their own highest convictions of truth and religious duty—answerable only to the great Head of the true Church Universal. But in practical Christianity this Church is precise and strict. There its essentials are specific. It insists on supreme love to God and man—that love which "worksth no ill" to friend or foe. It enjoins total abstinence from all God-contemning words and deeds; all un-chastity; all intoxicating beverages; all oath-taking; all slaveholding, and pro-slavery compromises; all war, and proparations for war; all capital and other vindictive punishments; all insurrectionary, seditious, mobocratic, and personal violence, against any government, so-ciety, family, or individual; from all voluntary participation in any anti-Christian Govern-ment, under promise of unqualified support— whether by doing military service, commen-cing actions at law, holding office, voting, petitioning for penal laws, aiding a legal posse injurious force, or asking public interference for protection which can be given only by such force; all resistance of evil with evil; in fine, human nature. This is its acknowledged obor human nature. This is its acknowledged ob-ligatory righteousness. It does not expect im-mediate and exact perfection of its members, but holds up this practical Christian Standard, that all may do their utmost to reach it. and, at least, be made sensible of their short-com-ings. Such are the peculiarities of the Hope-dale Community, as a Church.

2. It is a Civil State, a miniature Christian Republic—existing southin, peaceably subject

Republic—existing within, peaceably subject to, and tolerated by, the Governments of Mas-sachusetts and the United States, but otherwise a Commonwealth complete within itself. Those Governments tax and control its property, according to their own laws, returning less to it than they exact from it. It makes them no criminals to punish, no disorders to repress, no paupers to support, no burdens to bear. It asks of them no corporate powers, no military or penal protection. It has its own constitution, laws, regulations, and municipal police; its own legislative, judiciary, and executive authorites; its own educational system of operations; its own moral and religious safeguards; its own fire insurance and savings iostitutions; its own internal arrangement of industry, and the raising of revenue—in fact, all the elements and organic constituents of a Christian Republic, on a miniature scale. There is no Red Reerty, according to their own laws, returning less to it than they exact from it. It makes

3. It is a universal religious, moral, philanforce to habits of productive industry, as it aids production, and with it skill, taste, and knowledge—the purest kind of knowledge, and in great variety. Among a great multitude of of the nominal Church, and the conversion of productions from the turning lathe three would be of special interest—globes, surveyor's com- Society, on the teetotal basis. It is a moral power Anti-Slavery Society, radical and without compromise. It is a Peace Society, on the only impregnable foundation of Christian non-resistance. It is a sound theoretical and prac-tical Woman's Rights Association. It is a Charitable Society, for the relief of suffering humanity, to the extent of its humble ability. It is an Educational Society, preparing to act an important part in the training of the young. It is a Socialistic Community, successfully actualizing as well as promulgating Practical Christian Socialism—the only kind of socialism likely to establish a true social state on earth. The members of this Community are not under the necessity of importing from abroad any of these valuable reforms, or of keeping up a dis-tinct organization for each of them, or of transporting themselves to other places in search of sympathizers. Their own Newcastle can furnish coal for home consumption, and some to supply the wants of its neighbors. Such is the Hopedale Community as a Universal Re-form Association on Christian principles.

> What are its advantages? 1. It affords a theoretical and practical illus tration of the way whereby all human beings, willing to adopt it, may become individually and socially happy. It clearly sets forth the principles to be received, the righteousness to be exemplified, and the social arrangements to be entered into, in order to this happiness. It is in itself a capital school for self-correction and improvement. Nowhere else on earth is there a more explicit, understandable, practi-cable system of ways and means for those who really desire to enter into usefulness, peace, and rational enjoyment. This will one day be seen and acknowledged by multitudes who now know nothing of it, or, knowing, despise it, or, conceding its excellence, are unwilling to how

to its wholesome requisitions. "Yet the willing and the obedient shall eat the good of the 2. It guaranties to all its members and de

pendents employment, at least adequate to a comfortable subsistence; relief in want, sickness, or distress; decent opportunities for religious, moral, and intellectual culture; an or-derly, well-regulated neighborhood; fraternal counsel, fellowship, and protection, under all circumstances; and a suitable sphere of individual enterprise and responsibility, in which each one may, by due self-exertion, elevate himself to the highest point of his capability. 3. It solves the problem which has so long puzzled socialists—the harmonization of just individual freedom with social co-operation. Here exists a system of arrangements, simple and effective, under which all capital, industry, trade, talent, skill, and peculiar gifts, may freely operate and co-operate, with no restrictions other than those which Christian morality everywhere rightly imposes—constantly to the advantage of each and all. All may thrive without degrading or impoverishing any. This excellent system of arrangements in its present completeness is the result of various and wisely-

for all conscientious persons, of whatsoever re-ligious sect, class, or description, heretofore stantially as this Community holds it, and can no longer fellowship the popular religionists and politicians. Such need sympathy, co-ope-ration, and fraternal association, without un-due interference in relation to non-essential peculiarities. Here they may find what they

need. Here they may give and receive strength by rational, liberal, Christian union. 5. It affords a most desirable opportunity for those who mean to be Practical Christians, in the use of property, talent, skill, or productive industry, to invest them. Here those goods and industry, to invest them. Here those goods and gifts may all be so employed as to benefit their possessors to the full extent of justice, while at the same time they afford aid to the less favored, help build up a social state free from the evils of irreligion, ignorance, poverty, and vice, promote the regeneration of the race, and thus resolve themselves into a treasure laid up where neither moth, nor rust, nor thieves, can where neither moth, nor rust, nor thieves, can reach them. Here property is pre-eminently safe, useful, and beneficent. It is Christianized. So, in a good degree, are talent, skill, and pro-ductive industry. Who, then, would be able to say, conscientiously, My property, my talent, my skill, my labor, my entire influence, is now bestowed where it injures no human being suffices for my own real wants, helps my weaker brother, and promotes universal holiness and happiness—let such an one examine and see if

ment, for the unprincipled, corrupt, supremely selfish, proud, ambitious, miserly, sordid, quar-relsome, brutal, violent, lawless, fickle, highrelsome, brutal, violent, lawiess, us, and mis-flying, loaferish, idle, vicious, envious, and mis-chief-making. * It is no paradise for such, unless they voluntarily make it first a moral peni-tentiary. Such will hasten to more congenial localities, thus making room for the upright, useful, and peaceable.

7. It affords a beginning, a specimen, and a

presage, of a new and glorious Social Christen-dom—a grand confederation of similar com-munities—a world ultimately regenerated and Edenized. All this shall be in the forthcoming

Edenized. All this shall be in the forthcoming future.

The Hopedale Community was born in obscurity, cradled in poverty, trained in adversity, and has grown to a promising childhood, under the Divine guardianship, in spite of numberless detriments. The bold predictions of many who despised its puny infancy have proved false. The fears of timid and compassionate friends, that it would certainly fail, have been set to rest. Even the repeated desertion of professed friends, disheartened by its imporfections, or alienated by too heavy trials of their patience, has scarcely retarded its proimportections, or alienated by too heavy trials of their patience, has scarcely retarded its progress. God willed otherwise. It has still many defects to outgrow, much impurity to put away, and a great deal of improvement to make—moral, intellectual, and physical. But it will prevail and triumph. The Most High will be progeny of Practical Christian Communities
Write, saith the Spirit, and let this prediction
be registered against the time to come; for it
shall be fulfilled.

Additional Saltage.

STATEMENT OF PACTS, &c.

colored man of the name of Jack May in the year 1848, was a slave in the State of Kentucky. Having been liberated by the last will and testament of his master, who died during that year, he at once complied with the registration law of that State, obtained the necessary certificates duly authenticated, and in 1849 he came to this city, and became citizen of Indiana. The certification of his

a thousand men, they say. I heard Colonel Sheldon saying that some foreign Count—Pulawsky, or some such name—was killed in the work of endless variety, much of their own inbondage. He counselled with his acquaintances here about his safety. He had nothing to fear from a full and fair investigation and a just application of the law to the facts of his case; yet from the spirit engendered by that law, and the many outrages perpetrated, even when its forms are attempted to be followed,

he apprehended danger. Finally, the rumors and his apprehension were verified by the following advertisement in the Evansville Daily Journal, by which the attempt was made to set the bloodhounds upor his track, for the purpose of reducing him

again to servitude " One Hundred Dollars Reward .- A tall yellow negro, about twenty-seven years of age has a scar over one eyebrow, and a lively looking man, named Jack May, ran off from Mr. Jack May, in Logan county, Kentucky, about two years ago. He has been in Evansville since, firing for a steam mill, and may now be somewhere in this vicinity. The above eward will be paid for his apprehension and delivery at Eddyville, Kentucky, or for his se curity at any place where he may be obtained by his owner. Any information may be sent J. T. AIKENS,

" At Dareville, Logan county, Kentucky. But fortunately, before the advertisement appeared, Jack had gone. He was compelled to seek safety in flight, leaving his wife and child both confined to their beds by sickness, with scanty means, under the care of a hired

nurse. I was sent for in the night, to attend at the bedside of the dying wife, to make two requests—first, that I would have her child sent to her mother; and, second, that I would see her decently buried. I at once assured her that I would comply. The fugitive's wife, emaciated, worn down by grief, dying in her desolate home, with no riend on earth to console and care for her in

her dying home but the hireling nurse-liter ally begging the rites of a decent burial from a total stranger-her husband, at the sam time a free citizen of a free State, a fugitive and an exile from the "freest Republic on earth," compelled to seek protection and safety from the demon of Slavery under the ample folds of the British flag!

But in that chamber of death there was One who consoles and comforts all who trust in Him—the Beloved One, dear to all Christian hearts. He spoke words of consolation such as mortal lips never uttered. She died in the triumphs of the Christian faith. "Oh," said she, "I am going safe home, safe home! and in a few hours expired. The child died a few days afterwards, and joined the mother in the spirit world.

LIST OF ACTS.

PASSED IST SESSION THIRTY-SECOND CONGRESS. Acts which originated in the Senate.

An act granting the right of way to the state of Missouri, and a portion of the public lands, to aid in the construction of certain rail

roads in said State. An act to establish a branch of the Mint of the United States in California. An act to extend the time for selecting lands

ertain lands selected for saline purposes. An act to relinquish to the State of Iowa the

land reserved for salt springs therein.

An act granting to the State of Michigan the right of way and a donation of public land for the construction of a ship canal around the falls of St. Mary, in said State.

An act amendatory of the act entitled "An act to provide for holding the courts of the United States in case of the sickness or other disability of the judges of the district courts."

approved July 29th, 1850.

An act concerning the sessions of the court

of the United States in the district of Delaware. An act relating to the salaries of the officer of the Territories of the United States. An act to provide a room for the Congres

sional Library.

An act to amend an act entitled "An act to incorporate the Washington Gas Light Company," approved July 8th, 1848.

An act to extend the time for selling the lands granted to the Kentucky Asylum for teaching the Deaf and Dumb.

An act to provide for the appointment of a

An act to make land warrants assignable. An act to provide for the holding of the dis-trict court of the District of Columbia in cases of sickness or other disability of the district

Menominee purchase, north of Fox river, in the State of Wisconsin, the right of pre-emp-

for the taking of the seventh and subsequent censuses of the United States, and to fix the number of members of the House of Represent atives, and to provide for their future appor-tionment among the several States," approved the 23d May, 1850. ne 23d May, 1850.

An act to change the time of holding the

Inited States district courts in Alabama, and or other purposes.

An act to authorize the Mayor and Common Council of Chicago, Illinois, to excavate a portion of the public reservation at that place, with a view to the improvement of the naviga-

tion of the Chicago river.

An act to provide for a tri-monthly mail from New Orleans to Vera Cruz, via Tampico, and

oack, in steam vessels.

An act to amend an act entitled "An act to provide for the better security of the lives of passengers on board of vessels propelled in whole or in part by steam," and for other pur-

An act to provide for the repair of the Conressional Library room, lately destroyed by

An act authorizing imported goods, wares, and merchandise, entered and bonded for warehousing in pursuance of law, to be exported by certain routes to ports or places in Mexico.

An act to amend an act entitled "An act to carry into effect the Convention between the United States and the Emperor of Brazil, of the 27th day of January, in the year 1849," ap-

proved March 29th, 1850.

An act to constitute Alton, in the State of Illinois, a port of delivery.

An act to create an additional land office is

the Territory of Minnesota.

An act to create three additional land dis tricts in the State of lows.

An act authorizing the Secretary of the

Treasury to issue a register to the brig Ada.

An act to admit the hermaphrodite brig Sylphide to registry.

An act to change the name of the steamboat An act for the relief of the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad Company.

An act for the relief of Mrs. Margaret Hetzel,

An act for the relief of Lieut. Col. Mitchell, f the State of Missouri.

An act for the relief of Rufus Dwinel.

An act for the relief of Jane Erwin.

An act for the relief of Theodore Offut.

An act for the relief of Wm. P. Greene.

An act for the relief of Charles G. Hunter.

An act for the relief of John Moore White.

An act for the relief of Mrs. Mary A. Davis, ridow of the late Daviel W. Davis

widow and administratrix of A. R. Hetzel, late Assistant Quartermaster in the army of the

An act for the relief of Z. F. Johnson.

An act for the relief of Z. F. Johnson.

An act for the relief of Joseph Morton Plumner and Mary Reynolds Plummer.

An act for the relief of Anna Norton and

An act granting a pension to John Le Roy.

resolution to establish certain post routes

A resolution authorizing the purchase of the inth volume of the Laws of the United States A rosolution to authorize the continuance of work upon the two wings of the Capitol. A resolution extending the time of the Com-nission under the Convention with Brazil.

A resolution granting the right of way to the Fayetteville and Central Plank Road. A resolution relating to the Printing of Con-

gress during the recess. A resolution of welcome to Louis Kossuth

Acts which originated in the House of Repre sentatives.

An act making appropriations to meet the expenses incurred in consequence of the late

re at the Capitol. An act making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department, and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes, for the year ending June 30, 1853.

An act making appropriations for the pay-ment of invalid and other pensions of the Uni-ted States for the year ending the 30th of June

An act making appropriations for the pay-ment of navy pensions for the year ending the 30th of June, 1853. An act making appropriations for the sup-port of the Military Academy for the year end ing June 30, 1853.

An act making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of Government for the year ending the 30th June, 1853, and for other An act making appropriations for the nava

service for the year ending the 30th June, 1853

An act making appropriations for the support of the army for the year ending the 30th lune, 1853. An act making appropriations for the transportation of the United States mails by ocean steamers and otherwise during the fiscal year nding the 30th June, 1853.

An act making appropriations for the im provment of certain harbors and rivers. An act making appropriations for the service of the Post Office Department during the fiscal year ending the 30th June, 1853, and for other

An act making appropriations for lighthouses lightboats, buoys, &c., and providing for the erection and establishment of the same, and for other purposes.

An act providing for carrying into execution in further part the 12th article of the treaty with Mexico, concluded at Guadalupe Hidalgo.

An act to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the service of the fiscal year end-ing the 30th June, 1852.

An act to regulate the mileage of the Dele-

gate from the Territory of Oregon.

An act to legalize certain entries of public land made in the State of Florida. An act to authorize the State of Mississippi to sell the lands theretofore appropriated for the use of schools in that State, and to ratify

and approve the sales already made.

An act to amend an act entitled "An act providing for the sale of certain lands in the States of Ohio and Michigan ceded by the Wyandott tribe of Indians, and for other purposes," approved on the 3d day of March, 1843.

in the State of Arkansas. An act to supply a deficiency to the State of ndiana in a township of land granted to said State for the use of a State University by an act of Congress approved the 19th

land on the line of the Central Railroad and branches, by granting pre-emption rights there

An act authorizing the payment of interest to the State of New Hampshire for advances made for the use and benefit of the United States, in repelling invasion and suppressin insurrection at Indian Stream, in said State. An act to amend an act entitled "An act

Columbia.

An act in relation to a certain lot of land in the town of Gnadenhutten, in the State of An act for the relief of American citizens lately imprisoned and pardoned by the Queen

ted States to designate the places for the ports of entry and delivery for the collection districts of Puget's Sound and Umpqua, in the Territo-ry of Oregon, and to fix the compensation for ry of Oregon, and to fix the compensation for the Collector at Astoria, in said Territory. An act to enable the Legislature of the State

f Indiana to dispose of the unsold saline lands An act giving the assent of Congress to the State of Missouri to impose a tax or taxes upon all lands hereafter sold by the United States

An act to amend the act entitled "An act to reduce and modify the rates of postage in the United States, and for other purposes," passed March 3, 1851.

An act to establish certain post-roads

An act to establish certain post-roads.

An act to reduce and define the boundaries of the military reserve, at the St. Peter's river, in the Territory of Minnesota.

An act to amend an act entitled "An act to settle a adjust the expenses of the people of Oregon in defending themselves from the attacks and hostilities of the Cayuse Indians in the years 1847 and 1848," approved February the 14th, 1851. An act to establish additional land districts

in the State of Wisconsin. An act to grant the right of way to all rail and plank roads and macadamized turnpikes passing through the public lands belonging to the United States.

An act making further provision for the sat isfaction of Virginia military land warrants.

An act to provide for executing the public printing, and establishing the prices thereof

progress of the useful arts. PRIVATE. An act to admit a vessel called the Etiwan to registry.

An act to authorize the issuing of a registe

the brig America.

An act to authorize the issuing of a registe to the ship Kossuth. to the schooner Caroline, of Barnstable.

An act to change the name of the American built vessel named Amelia, and to grant a

register in her name.

An act for the relief of the Virginia Woolle ompany.

An act for the relief of Edward Everett. An act for the relief of John W. Robinson An act for the relief of Philip Miller.

An act for the relief of Albra Tripp. An act for the relief of Joseph Johnson. An act for the further relief of Robert Milli An act for the relief of Sylvanus Blodget An act for the relief of Amos Knapp.

An act for the payment of arrears of persion to the guardians of Artenus Conant.

An act for the relief of William Greer. Williams.

An act for the relief of James Furguson, sur viving partner of Furguson & Milhardo.

An act for the relief of the executors and

eirs of Thos. Fletcher, deceased.

An act for the relief of James Lewis An act for the relief of John Jackson. An act for the relief of Francis Tribou. An act for the relief of Ichabod Weymouth An act for the relief of John McIntosh.
An act for the relief of John McIntosh.
An act for the relief of William S. Payne.
An act for the relief of the heirs of Semoice friendly Creek Indian.
An act for the relief of Sergeant Leonard.